
PUTTING VIRGINIA'S HISTORY TO WORK



*Historical
Highway Markers*

*Rehabilitation Tax
Credits*

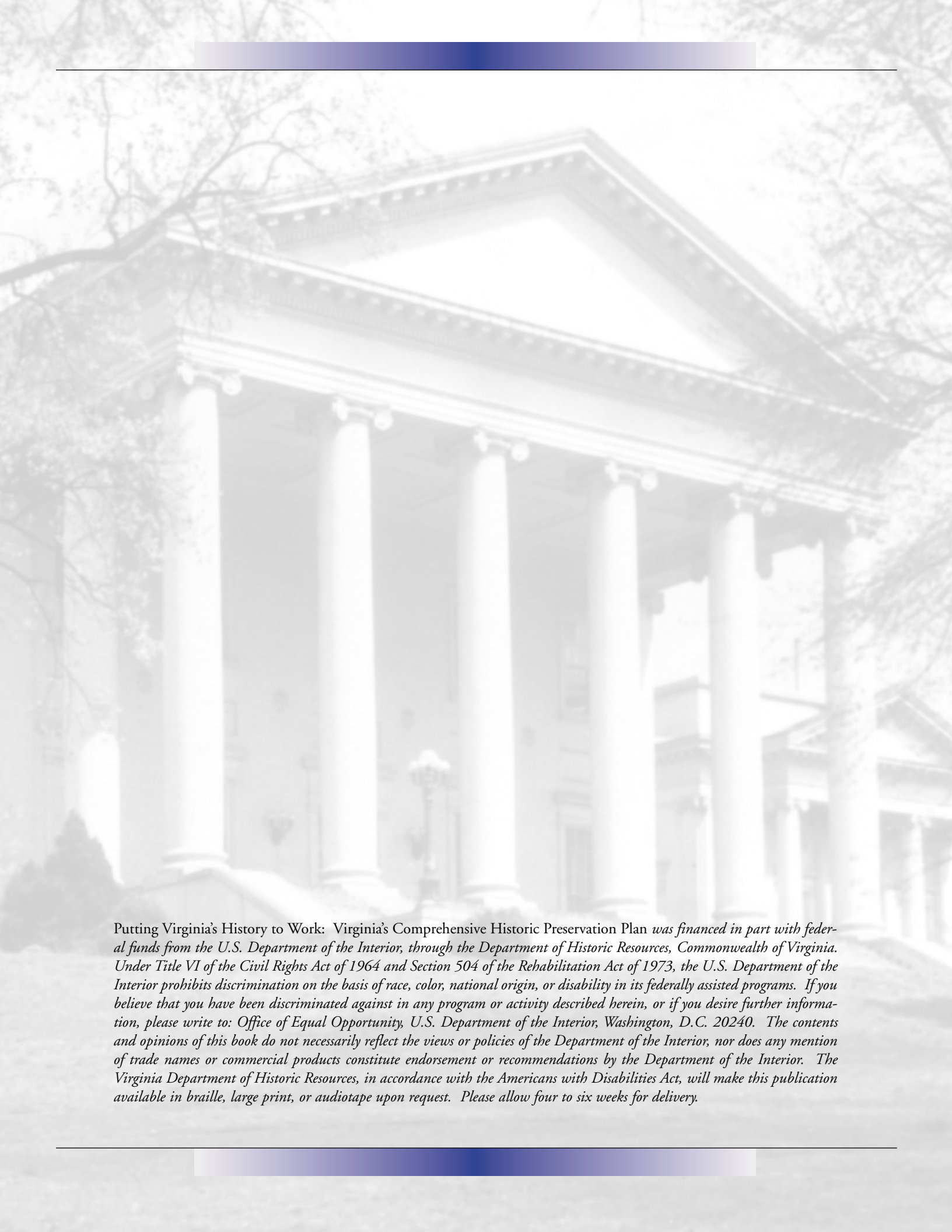


Time Travelers

**VIRGINIA'S COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PLAN**

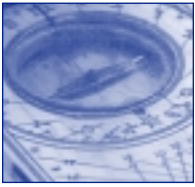
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FOREWORD



Putting Virginia's History to Work

Virginia's Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan

One of the great challenges for Virginia's future is preserving the essence and character of Virginia as we know it—a challenge that takes on even greater importance in the new millennium and with the approach of the Commonwealth's 400th birthday in 2007. And as new discoveries in history and archaeology, along with the voices of modern-day Native and African Americans, remind us that the history of Virginia's citizenry stretches back not just 400, but 16,000 years, they underscore the contributions of many peoples and cultures beyond those whose cultural roots are symbolized by the arrival of three ships from England.

Just as richness in historic resources helps explain why Virginia is growing, it also gives us a key to growing well. How we grow is all-important. Will we grow in a way that preserves and enhances the very qualities that lead Virginians to stay and attract so many outsiders to come? Or will we grow haphazardly and wastefully in a way that causes future generations to ask, "Who lost Virginia?" Will we grow in a way that degrades the integrity of Virginia's communities and open

spaces, or will we encourage redevelopment of existing communities, reuse of infrastructure, and preservation of open, forested, and agricultural land? Will Virginia's historic attractions and communities draw tourists and be a source of pride for citizens statewide, or will tourists drive quickly through a landscape with little connection to the amazing story of Virginia's centuries-old past?

These are the questions about which participants in focus groups and public meetings around the state have expressed concern for the past five years. The following comprehensive statewide preservation plan incorporates their suggestions for growing well. It also reflects the wisdom of win-win approaches gleaned from successful outcomes of local, state, and federal partnerships, mitigations, and negotiations. The plan provides guidance for localities, businesses, state agencies, and private residents in ensuring that we move forward with vision, patience, understanding, and thoughtful planning to safeguard the integrity of Virginia's communities.

—**Kathleen S. Kilpatrick**
Director

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Five years ago the Virginia Department of Historic Resources adopted a plan entitled *Virginia's Heritage: the Nation's Treasure, the Commonwealth's Trust*. That plan grew out of an extensive public participation campaign and responded to false impressions of historic preservation as a block to economic development. Based on that plan, the department has reinvented itself to maximize the benefits of preservation in both

the public and private sectors and to promote the reality that preservation is a powerful tool for economic development, tourism, education, and community vitality.

During that time we have also continued to focus on results through partnerships and listening constantly—not just once every five years—to citizens about the issues affecting Virginia's historic resources.

Virginians have told us over the years that they value both property rights and responsible stewardship. And that they will willingly put Virginia's history to work provided they are given the tools they need to do the job.

This revised and updated historic preservation plan follows through with the theme that Virginia's historic resources are building blocks for Virginia's future. It looks again at what Virginians have told us about their visions for how historic places can work for them, at success stories that make the point by example, at the range and nature of the resources themselves, at the tools that citizens and organizations can use as stewards of historic places, and at the growing demands on and opportunities for the Department of Historic Resources to support and lead in the effort to put Virginia's history to work.

In adopting this plan, the department redoubles its commitment to put Virginia's history to work for the benefit of its citizens and communities. Through an ambitious agenda, the department will encourage and support the identification, stewardship, and use of Virginia's significant historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural resources. The plan supports a statewide vision for a healthy economy and community vitality as the Commonwealth moves toward its 400th anniversary in 2007.

Goals:

1. Sustain and support communities, organizations, and agencies at all levels in their efforts to



These archaeologists begin extensive excavation of Fort Christanna, in Brunswick County, to study interaction between the Europeans and Saponi Indians in the early 1700s.

make historic resources a viable part of their environment.

2. Practice good stewardship, including both good care and management and effective use of the information, records, and artifacts that the department holds in trust for the citizens of the Commonwealth.
3. Get the word out about the value of historic resources in Virginia's educational, economic, and civic success and the available tools to put resources to work.

In making this commitment the department calls on all Virginians

who have a vested interest in sustaining the future of the Commonwealth to join in the effort. We invite the citizens and organizations that recognize the important economic, educational, social, and cultural roles that historic resources play in communities to join in sending that message. We invite elected leaders, businesses, government agencies, educators, property owners, non-profit institutions, and concerned individuals to join together in preserving and using Virginia's historic treasures to educate our children and build vital communities all across the Commonwealth.

Oatlands, Leesburg.



CREATING AND REVISING THIS PLAN

*T*his plan grew out of both widespread public participation and the department's continuous strategic and annual planning processes. During the planning, the department looked at the progress and status of preservation across the state, major issues that preservation must address, and opportunities for making a difference. This plan both results from and guides those biennial and annual planning processes.

The department based its initial statewide comprehensive preservation plan on a survey sent to more than 3,000 organizations and citizens, a “preservation summit” of key institutions and points-of-view, and a series of 16 public participation meetings throughout the Commonwealth. In the intervening years, the department has continued to seek guidance from all of the constituents served by agency programs and by the benefits of preserving the physical reminders of our national, state, and community heritage. In addition to print and on-line surveys to garner customer input, the most important sources of information, ideas, and feedback that have informed the development of this plan have included:

- The Virginia History Initiative (1996–97) involved more than 100 participants organizations ranging from traditional preservationists and staff of state, local, and federal agencies to tourism professionals, members of the museum and educational communities, bankers, and developers.
- A preservation “market study” brought

together 160 community leaders in eight focus group session to identify issues, attitudes, and opinions affecting historic preservation (1996–1997). Participants represented a broad spectrum of “stakeholders” within each region—including a substantial sample of individuals and organizations not traditionally sympathetic to historic preservation.

- A five-member Commission on Virginia Archaeology drew on membership surveys conducted by the two primary statewide archaeological organizations plus interviews with key individuals to put forward the concerns and priorities of the archaeological community.
- Agency customers and the leadership and membership of key statewide preservation organizations (including the Preservation Alliance of Virginia, the Archeological Society of Virginia, and the Council of Virginia Archaeologists) have provided continuous feedback through meetings, letters, and dialogue at public meetings.
- Community Awareness Campaign leaders from throughout the Commonwealth serve on advisory committees that guide the annual planning for DHR regional offices and provide valuable input for broader agency policy and direction.

Listening to this wide range of public participants and partners has guided the department each year in developing biennial strategic plans, this revised comprehensive plan, and the annual work plans that implement both.

WHAT THEY TOLD US

Several issues have dominated the responses to surveys and discussions over the years:

❖ *Sprawl and poorly managed growth threatens historic resources, rural landscapes, and community sense of place at an unprecedented rate.*

Historic places provide a solid infrastructure for sustained economic development, a high quality setting to attract and retain a healthy population, and real life tools to teach our children, historic and archaeological resources. As such they constitute some of the state's and individual communities' strongest assets for a vital future. Used effectively, they are an irreplaceable foundation for sustainable development without which the long-term well being of Virginia's communities would be seriously and irredeemably diminished. Yet, the vital importance of historic resources is all too often overlooked or ignored in decisions that ultimately cost communities more—to its economic, educational, and social potential. Even government policies intended to benefit communities can encourage sprawl rather than redevelopment using existing infrastructure.

❖ *Apathy and ignorance of history and the value of historic*

preservation threaten the physical and social fabric of communities.

Preservation happens when communities, property owners, local governments, businesses, and community leaders, want it to happen—and when they know and understand the enormous benefits of historic preservation and how to incorporate preservation into their community's economic, educational, and civic goals. State, local, and even federal agencies need to know what is historic in each community and how to use historic places effectively. Education is the most powerful tool available to encourage Virginians to put their history to work at all levels and for all communities. Articulating the economic benefits of preservation to business, political, and opinion leaders is the key to winning broad community appreciation of the value of historic resources.

❖ *Historic places serve as unparalleled educational tools for virtually any subject matter.*

Historic and archaeological places are powerful educational tools supporting high academic standards and vital civic awareness and can be used to strengthen achievement of Standards of Learning in history, math, science, geography, government, and more. Because they are





both tangible and have real associations with actual persons and events in history, they help students of all ages make personal connections with that history in a world where fact and fiction are often difficult to separate. And a local historic district, court house, archaeological site, train station, or other historic resource can transmit many of the same historic and civic messages of a more nationally recognized site—sometimes better, simply because they are more accessible. At the same time, combining the historic stories of these places with the mathematics and physics of their structures and changes through time can teach these subjects and their relevance to daily life as well as teach about the processes of analytical and scientific thinking.

❖ *Virginia's heritage is as diverse as it is rich and long—and the passionate feelings for this heritage run deep.*

The passion that is brought to the table when people of all walks of life see their heritage threatened or recognized cannot be overestimated. This passion goes far beyond the economic benefits of historic places as “resources” to the very heart and soul of who we are as individuals and as a community. Diversity is important. Historic places representing women, Native American, African American, and other less well-recognized Virginians are less well recorded and often overlooked in planning but are of great importance both historically and to living

communities. Cemeteries constitute a vanishing, vulnerable, and emotionally charged feature of the historic landscape, the loss of which is a recurring, unresolved issue. Archaeological sites, underwater historic sites, and archaeological collections are often overlooked and neglected resources, less visible, and often more fragile than historic buildings. They also provide connections to and information about the past that cannot be gained through written records, especially for the nearly 16,000 years of Native American history before the settlement of Jamestown.

❖ *The turn of the millennium brings with it both a sense of urgency and a sense of opportunity.*

As Virginia's population and economy continue to expand now and during the next 20 years will be the last chance to make considered decisions about the fate of key historic resources—Civil War and Revolutionary War battlefields, and the sites of Virginia's earliest colonial settlement, to cite only a few examples. At the same time, commemorating such key landmarks in Virginia and national history as the founding of Jamestown and Virginia (1607–2007) and the Lewis and Clark expedition (1803–2003) that symbolizes the nation's reach from coast to coast provides remarkable opportunities to use history and historic places to grow our tourism industry and to teach the lessons of history, civic pride, and responsibility. Preparing

for 2007 in ways that enhance rather than damage the very history that is being celebrated poses a challenge as well as an opportunity—as does making certain that the focused attention on Jamestown also highlights the related stories of Virginia’s diverse Native and immigrant roots statewide.

❖ *Putting Virginia’s history to work requires a balance of labor and scale.*

While the importance of historic resources and many of the issues in using them well are statewide, most decisions are and must be made by individual property owners and local communities. Issues affecting historic resources are closely tied to farmland and open space preservation, to Chesapeake Bay protection, and to transportation and the environment. Issues facing urban, suburban, and rural communities are sometimes similar and sometimes very different. Each community must have the tools and support to address its own situation. Thus, the Commonwealth’s best role is not to tell communities what is best for them, but to provide leadership, guidance, and sound information for decision making and useful tools to realize the public benefit of historic resources. It must also lead by example, both in its stewardship of state-owned historic properties and in demonstrating cooperation among its agencies. Following from that, the department’s ability to provide accurate information and services in a timely manner and to

facilitate and encourage myriad preservation activities (both public and private) will determine whether or not Virginia takes advantage of its historical heritage—or throws it away.

❖ *Inadequate funding undermines both public and private preservation and education efforts at all levels.*

Whether for “bricks-and-mortar” projects to restore historic buildings, for surveys to support local planning, for archaeological excavations, for educational exhibits and publica-

tions, for restoring decaying cemeteries or buying and preserving battlefields and other

historic places, the need for more financial resources is a recurring theme from all sectors of the public. Yet, it is also clear that the successes of historic preservation show creative and sometimes complex partnerships that leverage and maximize both financial and human resources effectively.



Ben Venue Slave Quarters, Rappahannock.



Balance

OUR CLIENTS

Who are the department's customers? Every citizen who lives, shops, works, or studies in historic buildings and museums. Every government agency, developer, or property owner who must make decisions shaped by the presence or absence of historic buildings or archaeologi-

cal sites. Every student, teacher, tourist, tourism professional, or interested individual who can learn from the lessons of the past. Every family that takes pleasure in the character of its community and every business that sees the economic value in quality of life and surroundings.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS IN VIRGINIA'S HISTORIC RESOURCES



THE RESOURCES— ASSETS WORTH PRESERVING



*Baxter House,
Rockingham County.*



*Cape Henry
Lighthouse,
Virginia Beach.*

Virginia's landmarks are unparalleled resources, illuminating the culture and history of America from

16,000 years ago to the present. The Commonwealth encourages preserving and protecting Virginia's historic, architectural, and archaeological sites. Much of the state's appeal and significant income are derived from these resources. Our landmarks serve both as a major tool for urban renewal and as a key element of the state's multi-billion-dollar tourism industry.

The Commonwealth's resources illuminate thousands of years of Native American culture, mark the birth of a new nation, and represent the homes of the nation's founders, battlegrounds of both the American Revolution and Civil War, and public and private architecture that embodies the dynamic forces of immigration, frontier, economic, and industrial revolution, and growth. These historic places—the houses, stores, train stations, warehouses, iron furnaces, canals, landscapes, and bridges—are woven into the fabric of our daily lives. They are a part of what shapes the unique character and spirit of each community. Together, they define this place



*Bear Mountain Indian
Mission School, Amherst.*

we call Virginia, and us as Virginians.

How Many Are There?

More than 32,000 archaeological sites and more than 105,000 historic buildings and structures have been identified through surveys and studies since 1966. These figures represent an 18.5% increase for archaeological sites and a 24% increase for buildings and structures since 1993 when data was gathered for the previous version of this plan.

There are currently 1,962 individual entries including districts that encompass more than 95,053 contributing properties listed as Virginia Historic Landmarks and on the National Register of Historic Places. This represents a 20% increase over the 1,633 resources registered in 1993. Virginia remains 10th in the nation in registered resources—with only a very narrow margin from the 9th ranking state. The growth in the total number of registered properties since 1992 equals a 131% increase in annual demand.

Orange Train Station, Orange County.



*Burnett's Diner,
Pittsylvania
County.*



Klugel Sheet Metal Shop, Emporia.



McGavock Cemetery, Wythe County.



Pear Valley, Northampton County.

Contributing most to the increase are the department's cost share and state tax credit programs. Cost share survey and planning projects will result in the nomination of historic districts in nine localities in the 1999–2000 cycle and 16 historic districts in 11 localities during the 2000–2002 cycle. Registration has also increased as developers and communities use the Virginia Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program as a means of urban renewal and community revitalization. Since 1997, when the program began, 105 projects have received tax credits for rehabilitating buildings that are either individually listed or eligible for listing on the registers or that are contributing properties within registered historic districts. As a result of the tax credit program, the number of historic districts in particular has increased by about 20%.

Where Are They?

The number and types of resources in various localities depend on several factors. Past settlement practices, proximity to historic transportation routes, and natural phenomena all play a role in creating the wealth of resources in different communities around Virginia.

Every county and city in the Commonwealth has historic resources that have been identified and recorded in the department's paper and electronic files, making the information more accessible to the public. The number of documented architectural resources in the state ranges from fewer than 80 in Greene and Appomattox

Counties to more than 2,000 in Albemarle County and 5,000 in Arlington County, and from fewer than 20 in some towns, to more than 2,000 in large cities like Norfolk and Richmond. Recorded archaeological sites—prehistoric, historic, and underwater—range from fewer than 30 in Dickenson and Nottoway Counties to more than 2,000 in Fairfax County. The variation from locality to locality is most often a result of difference in the level of survey completed to record resources rather than the presence or absence of historic buildings or sites.

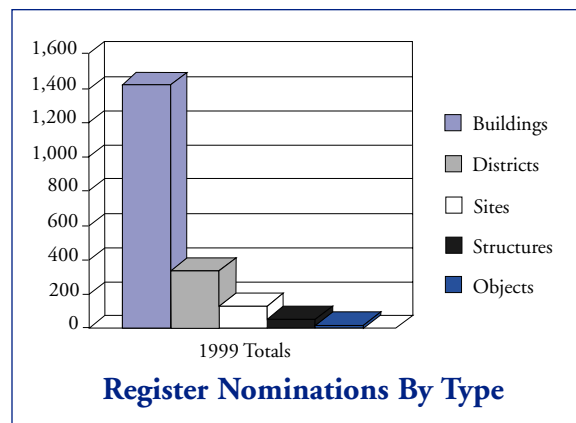
Because few localities have been systematically surveyed to identify and assess the majority of historic resources, oftentimes localities and the state do not know what they have.

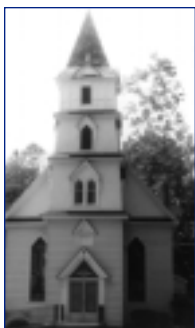
What Types Of Resources Are Registered?

Registered resources include significant historic sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts. Historic sites—archaeological, historic, and landscape—represent the location of a significant event, activity, or occupation. Individual historic buildings are created to shelter



Shirley, Charles City County.





Zion Poplars Baptist Church, Gloucester County.



Reed Farm, Montgomery County.



Poplar Grove Mill and House, Mathews County.

human activity, while historic structures are made for other purposes such as bridges, tunnels, and earthworks. Historic objects are primarily artistic in nature, and though movable, are associated with a specific setting. A historic district is a concentration of resources that have a relationship to each other, making the entire group more important than its individual properties. Most registered resources (72%) are historic buildings, consistent with the resource distribution in the 1993 plan. Historic objects are least represented on the registers (1%) of the total. (See Register Nominations by Type chart.)

How Do Virginia's Registered Resources Relate To One Another?

Historic resources relate to each other in time, space, and how they fit into broad themes of human activity. For example, as 2007 approaches Virginia has the timely opportunity to officially recognize its historic resources that relate to the commemoration of 400 years of Virginia's history. In addition to themes that relate to 1607, such as discovery, settlement, Virginia Indians, and the 17th century—many of which are not represented well on the registers—themes and resources that commemorate community history are appropriate for recognition between now and 2007.

Below are listed the major themes and time periods that are represented well and poorly on the register. Several categories have moved from

less represented to well represented since the last plan, and they are denoted with an asterisk (*).

Themes *WELL* represented on the register:

Agriculture*
Architecture
Commerce
Community planning and development*
Education
Industry*
Military
Politics/government/law
Religion
Social history
Transportation



Virginia Military Institute Barracks, Lexington.

Themes *POORLY* represented on the register:

Art
Conservation
Engineering
Entertainment/recreation
Landscape architecture
Maritime history

Time periods *WELL* represented on the register:

18th century*
early 19th century
mid 19th century
late 19th century*
early 20th century

Time periods *POORLY* represented on the register:

Prehistory
17th century
mid 20th century

Archaeological Survey

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA



Architectural Survey

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA



Tools of the Trade



The real job of historic preservation requires the active involvement of all players—property owners, businesses, developers, preservation organizations, museums, educators, and agencies representing both the public and private sectors. Over and over again, all customer groups told us that they were willing to take on the job of historic preservation if they had the tools to do so. Their desire for successful preservation outcomes led to the development of new tools, most notably the Virginia historic rehabilitation tax credit and the Community Awareness Campaign. More than 150 volunteers across Virginia are putting history to work on the local level through the grassroots Community Awareness Campaign. The campaign puts information on "tools of the trade" into the hand of volunteers through a red toolbox containing strategies, financial incentives, and best practices for using historic resources for local and regional benefit.

State and Federal Programs Administered by DHR

Each of the department's programs offers tools to Virginians who want to put their history to work, including the following.

- **Survey and Inventory.** Property owners, land use planners, and a

variety of researchers can use the department's inventory of historic places to find the data needed to take stock of historic resources for economic and land use decisions and planning. Through a unique Survey and Planning Cost Share Program, the department partners with localities, shares the costs, and fully administers the survey and planning projects. This program supports and is integral to mandated local planning. Cost share surveys leave localities with the knowledge of properties eligible for the state and national registers. Since its inception in 1992, 73 different localities have participated generating 109 survey and preservation planning projects, including preparation of historic district national register nominations in 22 cities and towns.

- **State and National Historic Registers.** The **Virginia Landmarks Register** and the **National Register of Historic Places** formally recognize and bring public attention to Virginia's significant historic resources. Listing on the registers or a determination of eligibility



More than 2,300 highway markers bring history to motorists in Virginia. Localities frequently sponsor dedication ceremonies to celebrate new markers.



for these registers provides the measure for determining how state and federal agencies treat historic properties, and which are eligible to receive state and federal (and some local) benefits such as grants of public funds and various forms of tax credits or abatements. Registered architectural and archaeological resources are key elements of the state's tourism industry.

➤ **Rehabilitation Tax Credits.**

Both the federal and the Virginia Rehabilitation Tax Credits provide powerful economic incentives for community revitalization. The long-standing 20% federal tax credit helps property owners rehabilitate commercial properties, supporting economic growth and community health and rebuilding infrastructure at the same time. The state tax credit, initiated in 1997, offers a credit against a taxpayer's liability equal to 25 % of allowable expenses incurred in the rehabilitation of historic properties. State tax credits can be coupled with other incentives such as low-cost housing and enterprise zone credits and the federal credits. Since the state program began, 105 projects have received tax credits for rehabilitating resources that are individually listed on the registers or contribute to registered historic districts.

➤ **Certified Local Government.**

The Certified Local Government Program recognizes and rewards local governments that establish and maintain sound local preser-

vation programs. Certified Local Governments (CLGs) are eligible to receive pass-through federal matching grants as a consequence of putting an effective heritage stewardship program in place that makes use of such tools as a historic district ordinance, a local preservation commission or review board, surveys of historic resources, and public participation. CLG grants can be used to undertake surveys, register nominations, preservation plans, public education programs, and rehabilitation projects. Since 1995, eight new localities have received designation as CLGs, a 50% increase in local government participation.

➤ **Historic Highway Markers.** A highly visible and popular tool for commemoration of Virginia history exists in the Historical Highway Marker Program. With more than 2,200 markers along Virginia's roadsides, the program ranks among the largest in the country. Communities use this tool to recognize historic people and events as well as historic buildings and sites—and afford a highly visible and recognizable way of informing citizens and visitors of the importance those events played in state, local, and national history.

➤ **State and Federal Project Review.** As an integral part of the state and federal environmental review process, the department

*Jasper was mined by
Paleo-Indians
approximately
11,500 years ago at
the Brook Run site in
Culpeper.*



reviews state and federal projects for their effects on historic resources across the Commonwealth. The process ensures that public and private interests are fully considered and balanced with historic preservation issues.

► **Historic Preservation**

Easements. Historic preservation easements provide owners of historic properties a tool to assure long-term protection of the property's historic character while retaining productive use of the property. If the owner chooses to donate to the Commonwealth development rights specified in individualized easement agreements then that property becomes subject to monitoring and review by the department and the Virginia Board of Historic Resources. The Code of Virginia requires that the property be reassessed and may result in reduced property taxes for the owner. Easements can only be accepted on properties listed individually or in historic districts as Virginia Historic Landmarks. This highly successful public/private partnership currently protects 274 of Virginia's finest historic properties.

► **State Historic Preservation**

Grants. Historic attractions listed as Virginia Historic Landmarks may apply for preservation support funding through the State Grants Program, administered by the department. Recipients receive technical, interpretative, and development

assistance from DHR staff. Since these grants reflect direct appropriation by the General Assembly or through recommendations from the Governor, the number and amount of grants vary greatly from year to year. Grants to 42 historic properties totaling nearly \$2.7 million and to nine museums for more than \$450,000 were appropriated in the last General Assembly. Since these projects may extend for more than one year, the department monitored 75 grants in 1999—an increase of 650% over 1993.

► **Threatened Archaeological Site**

Research. The department's Threatened Sites Program provides emergency funding for endangered archaeological sites. It works with the Archeological Society of Virginia, the Council of Virginia Archaeologists, property owners, and communities to mobilize volunteers and specialists to document archaeological sites before they are lost to development or erosion. In partnering with other players, the program helps provide a much needed "safety net" for five to 10 sites each year for which no other funds or resources are available—supporting both emergency excavations and both general and specialized studies to make sure that the excavations are followed up with appropriate analysis and reports.

► **Publications.** Several publications are available as tools for communities. Among the most frequently used are the *Tourism*





Handbook, a resource for heritage tourism development on a community level; *Researching Your Historic Virginia Property*; *Virginia's Registers: A Guide for Property Owners*, a step-by-step guide in the national and state historic registration process; and the *Financial Incentives Guide*, which presents grants and other funding resources for historic preservation. An upcoming tool for communities around Virginia will be the *2007 Community Resource Guide*, which will explain how localities can become official 2007 communities. The guide, compiled by the Virginia Cultural Network (VCN), will provide models of success stories, funding resources, and statewide 2007 programs, and serve as a resource for VCN programs.

Other State and Federal Programs

- Funding for historic preservation is available for private institutions and local governments through the Virginia Land Conservation Foundation, which awards and manages real property and easement acquisition grants. After an initial appropriation of around \$435,000 for historic preservation generally and a special appropriation of \$3.4 million primarily targeted at battlefield preservation, this fund now has about \$1 million available in each year of the current biennium for historic preservation projects around the Commonwealth.
- Communities can put the tradi-



Before and after historic rehabilitation, Richmond.

tional assets of downtown, such as unique architecture and locally owned businesses, to work as a catalyst for economic growth and community pride through the Virginia Main Street Program administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development. During the last 15 years, thousands of jobs have been created and more than \$100 million in private money has been invested in the 19 Main Street communities in Virginia—using old buildings and historic character as an asset to bring people back into older business districts.

- Grants for community preservation projects relating to transportation are available through

the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT). Funding is provided in accordance with the Federal Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21). VDOT has awarded \$88 million for 47 transportation enhancement projects since 1991. More than 40 of the 118 projects in 2000 involved the preservation of historic architectural or archaeological resources.

- The stewards of historic sites can raise awareness about their preservation efforts by becoming official Save America's Treasures projects. Save America's Treasures, a national historic preservation program, designated 26 Virginia historic sites as official Save America's Treasures projects. In 2000, it awarded \$1 million grant to Montpelier to assist in the restoration of the private chambers of Dolley Madison.
- Historic sites and museums may partner with regional tourism agencies to apply for financial assistance in promotion and marketing through the Virginia Tourism Corporation's (VTC) Cooperative Marketing Program and a smaller Matching Grant Program. For FY 2001, VTC awarded \$5.2 million through the Co-op program. During FY 2001, \$200,000 was available for matching grants. An additional \$250,000 was available in calendar year 2001 to support of African American heritage sites and events through a new African

American Cooperative Marketing Program. An additional amount is dedicated for African American co-op grants in 2002.



Local Options

Local governments have a number of specialized tools at their disposal to help them put local historic resources to work.

- Comprehensive plans are mandated as tools that each locality can use to guide land use planning decisions. Comprehensive plans must address historic areas with historic, archaeological, or cultural significance. These plans must be updated every five years. Surveys to identify historic areas are required for these plans, with the option of using the historic property inventory of the department in lieu of a local survey.
- Only local governments have the authority to enact historic district zoning. Unlike listing on the state and national registers, historic district zoning can be used to protect historic resources from destruction or inappropriate changes through an architectural review process. At least 60 localities in Virginia have implemented preservation ordinances to manage historic resources.
- Cities and counties can also offer incentives for preservation such as real estate tax abatements, proffers when zoning changes are requested, free design assistance, and low-interest loans to owners of historic properties.



Private Resources

- Virginians interested in preservation have a valuable ally in the Preservation Alliance of Virginia, the state's largest preservation network, which supports preservation interests at every level—local, state, and national. The alliance provides services and technical advice for preservation projects and programs; communication among individuals, businesses, and organizations interested in preservation; and educational opportunities for preservationists and the public.
- Citizens can join local chapters of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA), the oldest statewide preservation organization in the nation, which often plays an advocacy role in local preservation issues. The APVA maintains 34 historic properties and relies on a national membership to continue its preservation and research activities. One of the APVA's tools is its revolving fund, a self-supporting program initiated with a state grant. The program's board oversees the purchase and resale of threatened historic properties, and the donation of preservation easements on them, with all the revenue returning to the purchasing fund. Virginians can encourage the purchase of an endangered property by the fund or donate a property to it.
- The historic museum community will find a great resource in the Virginia Association of Museums

(VAM), one of the largest state museum associations in the country. With more than 600 members, VAM brings together the Virginia museum community to further education and training, foster development, and provide support for museums and museum staff. Through VAM, the staff members of cultural and historical sites around the state have a forum to voice their common concerns and share ideas so that they may learn from each other and strengthen their institutions in the process.

- The Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV), with more than 800 members and a dozen chapters statewide, provides volunteer support for archaeological preservation and education projects throughout the Commonwealth. The ASV also publishes educational and research materials authored by members and in partnership with the Council of Virginia Archaeologists (COVA). In cooperation with COVA and with the department, ASV also takes the lead in sponsoring a joint educational program to train and certify archaeological technicians.



Hampton University, Hampton.

SUCCESS STORIES

Historic preservation in Virginia is marked more by the value of its successes over the past five years than by a measure of “landmarks lost”—although the losses to various forms of demolition and neglect are very real and irreplaceable. A small sample of those successes demonstrates the range and breadth of how citizens and communities preserve, restore and use historic resources for maximum public and private benefit, and how each success draws on a variety of the available tools of the trade. Some show the positive outcomes of ongoing struggles in community revitalization, some demonstrate the educational and tourism potential embodied in historic places, and others show clearly the innovation and determination of Virginia’s citizens to see their heritage recognized. Taken together these examples show both the commitment Virginians feel toward their heritage, and the value that historic character has for Virginia’s future.

Historic Aberdeen Gardens

When Aberdeen Gardens was built during the Roosevelt Administration, it was unlike any other community of its kind. As one of 55 resettlement planned communities in the nation, Aberdeen Gardens was created for African American workers in the Hampton area who lived in standard housing. The community was unprecedented in the South and in the United States because African

Americans planned and designed it, cleared the site, constructed the buildings, worked on the roads, and managed the program. And its residents have stayed for generations.

In 1994, the Aberdeen Garden Historic and Civic Association spawned a movement to have the community designated a historic district. Since then, its citizens have been putting their history to work. Most recently, they created a museum in a 1934 former house donated by the city. The donation of the building came through the Healthy Neighborhoods initiative in which Hampton officials partnered with neighborhood groups to help in strategic plan development. To catalyze the museum restoration, the city also partnered with Historic Aberdeen Gardens in a \$10,000 matching grant, and the state awarded an additional \$100,000 grant. The association plans to list the museum in a Hampton tour guide to draw visitors. The citizens’ long-term goal is to utilize Aberdeen Gardens’ historic character to create a bed-and-breakfast community featuring a farmer’s market. In addition to housing travelers, residents plan to farm their large gardens and sell the produce in the market to provide funds for further restoration and preservation throughout the community.



In the late 1930s, the first Aberdeen Gardens residents moved in, and their families have stayed for generations.



Berry Hill

Berry Hill, a Halifax County mansion built in 1842–1844 for James Cole Bruce, one of Virginia's most affluent antebellum planters, is now home to an international corporate training center. Berry Hill remained under the ownership of the Bruce family until 1949, after which it stood unoccupied until 1991, when a private citizen purchased and saved it from development. This individual placed the house and surrounding land, including slave quarter ruins and one of the state's largest slave cemeteries, under a preservation easement. He rehabilitated the grounds and outbuildings and repaired the house, but never occupied it.

Berry Hill's first occupant in more 50 years is AXA, a multinational insurance company, which purchased the property in 1997 to renovate and convert it into an upscale international training center. The isolated location of Berry Hill, near Danville, satisfied AXA's desire for a remote historic site in America. The historic character of the mansion, coupled with preservation tax incentives, prompted AXA to invest more than \$38 million in its renovation. Because the property is under historic easement, the Department of Historic Resources reviewed each stage of the project to ensure that its historic landmark qualities remained intact. By practicing adaptive reuse, AXA's leaders not only invested in the site itself but also in the community. The restoration of Berry Hill spurred Halifax County officials to conduct a survey of the local historic resources

to identify all of the county's historic assets.

George Washington Bicentennial Thematic Tourism Promotion

In 1993, 10 localities, public and private organizations, and George Washington–related sites joined together to organize the bicentennial commemoration of Washington's death in 1999. The group created "The Footsteps of George Washington" thematic tour with a focus on attracting group tour markets. Throughout the planning of the tour and the 1999 bicentennial celebration, more than 50 partnerships resulted in a nationwide commemoration. In addition to Virginia counterparts, partnerships with such organizations as the Boy Scouts of America, National Honor Society, and America the Beautiful brought national cooperation, support, and participation in the celebration as well as increased visitation to Virginia.

The successes of the bicentennial were numerous. More than 500 communities around the nation officially registered as George Washington Bicentennial Communities by planning four events celebrating Washington. Newspapers, magazines, and television provided pre-publicity for the celebration. Major media featuring the bicentennial included the CBS Evening News, CSPAN, *The New York Times*, and *New Yorker* magazine. To promote the bicentennial community efforts, United States

and Virginia Senate resolutions urged citizen participation. Attendance at Mount Vernon increased; the kickoff alone brought a record 17,000 visitors. The traveling exhibit “Treasures from Mount Vernon: George Washington Revealed” quadrupled the attendance at the New-York Historical Society when it opened in November 1998 and doubled summer attendance at the Virginia Historical Society.

TimeTravelers

Students and families across Virginia are raving about TimeTravelers. This travel and learning program creates a unique opportunity that is getting Virginians excited about history education. Armed with TimeTravelers passports—downloaded from the Web, or picked up at schools, libraries, visitors centers, or participating museums—students in grades K–12 travel to any of more than 180

participating museums and historic sites in Virginia. Students visiting six sites can send in their passports for TimeTravelers certificates and T-shirts. Created through the Virginia History Initiative, the TimeTravelers program fulfills the goal of maximizing the cultural, educational, and economic benefits of Virginia’s

historic resources. TimeTravelers welcomes children to a wealth of knowledge about their state and national heritage while simultaneously creating a network linking historic sites in Virginia.

TimeTravelers has grown to 183 participating sites and 3,803 children completing passports. That represents

nearly 24,000 museum visits. Because of TimeTravelers’ success, historic attractions are realizing increased visitation. More than 600 TimeTravelers came from 48 states and Belgium, Singapore, France, England, and Canada in 1999. More than 5,200 visitors to the TimeTravelers Web site each month print out passports, search the destinations, or find tips for families about enhancing museum visits with children and tips for teachers about how TimeTravelers can be applied to the classroom.

Tobacco Row

In Richmond, Tobacco Row, a series of former tobacco company buildings used for storage, sat idle in a key location beside the James River. In 1984 plans began for a massive rehabilitation of some of the 15 historic warehouses, which total 1.5 million square feet, into more than 1,000 apartments. The first phase of the project completed the \$16.9 million rehabilitation of the Kinney and Cameron Buildings in 1991. Because the buildings are historically significant, the renovators were able to harness more than \$4 million in federal tax credits (the Virginia tax credit did not yet exist). The large-scale project was for many years the largest tax act rehabilitation in the country. The rehabilitation created more than 300 apartments, bringing residents back into Richmond’s downtown. Work at Tobacco Row served as a catalyst for revitalization in Shockoe Bottom, which is now one of Richmond’s

The Ashburn family of Tallahassee spent two weeks in Virginia as TimeTravelers, reporting daily about their adventures on the TimeTravelers’ Web site.



Tobacco Row, Richmond, one of the largest tax act projects in the country.



most rapidly resurgent commercial and residential neighborhoods. The popularity of downtown living continues to rise, and the second phase of the project is currently underway. The Phillip Morris Building is the third building to be renovated in Tobacco Row. The nearly 200,000 square-foot building is targeted to house 171 apartments with an estimated rehabilitation cost of nearly \$13 million. Phase two is set to be completed this year, and plans to rehabilitate the other buildings are being discussed.

Appomattox Regional Governor's School

For more than a decade, the former Petersburg High School building, erected in 1918 and celebrated as one of Virginia's handsomest schools in its day, sat empty, deteriorating from vandalism and neglect. Now the building has been renovated into a state-of-the-art governor's school for the arts and technology. The \$17 million rehabilitation received \$7.7 million in tax credits and was funded through a combination of public and private financing spearheaded by the Appomattox Educational Foundation. Of the total rehabilitation costs, \$7.5 million was raised from the private sector. The innovative, regional magnet school includes an impressive auditorium, dance studios, sound booths for music practice, cutting-edge computer technology, and full-scale science labs. The rehabilitation of the school will inspire revitalization of the surrounding Folly Castle neighborhood, and reinvestment in Petersburg as a good place in which to live, work, and learn.

Tree Streets Neighborhood

Residents in Waynesboro's Tree Streets neighborhood, armed with a Community Awareness Campaign toolbox, are working together

to preserve its character. As in-fill construction occurred, the residents formed the Tree Streets Association to advocate zoning to protect its historic and environmental qualities from future development. The association garnered support from most of the residents, receiving 200 signatures for its zoning petition in one week, whereupon the city council voted unanimously in favor of rezoning. The neighborhood of 450 homes built between 1870 and 1950 has recently been approved as eligible for nomination for state and national historic district designation.

Waynesboro received a grant from the department through its Cost Share Survey and Planning Program to survey the area and produce a historic district nomination for consideration in 2001 by the Virginia Historic Resources Board. Momentum continues to build, with an additional five applications for nominations recently requested, and the pursuit of a downtown Waynesboro historic district.

Jamestown Rediscovery

The ongoing archaeological excavation at Jamestown Rediscovery is unearthing an exciting series of revelations about life of early English settlement. Several seasons of work located the fort's palisades, more than



Tree Streets residents, Waynesboro, worked to enact zoning to protect the neighborhood's historic character. Credit: Virginia Town and City Magazine.

160,000 artifacts from the first half of the 17th century, and other features directly associated with Virginia's first decade of English colonization. These findings contradict traditional history, which said the site of the 1607 fort had been eroded into the waters of the James River. As the project continues, discoveries unearthed daily will disclose information about town growth, evolving architectural styles, and day-to-day



Archaeologists at work at the Jamestown Rediscovery site. Credit: Jamestown Rediscovery Web site.

life at early-17th-century Jamestown. Archaeology at Jamestown Rediscovery has revealed hidden knowledge of our nation's history that would not have been learned any other way. Jamestown's archaeology in action is bringing national attention back to our country's roots and providing an exciting educational experience to millions of visitors each year.

As with many other projects using the Internet to make history come alive far beyond the borders of the site itself, Jamestown Rediscovery is educating and captivating Internet users worldwide. In addition, comparison of data on life at James Fort with excavations from Native American sites of roughly the same period provide information about the initial contact and interaction between the two cultures. Of particular interest is the juxtaposition of items clearly being manufactured by the colonists for trade with local

Native American villages, and of Native American objects such as pottery containing traces of food found in Jamestown.



Danville Rail Yard Restoration

The first of multiple rehabilitations at the Danville 1850s rail yard, now named The Crossing, began in 1994 when the city received an ISTE grant from the Virginia Department of Transportation to rehabilitate the 1899 passenger depot. The depot is now used by the Amtrak Crescent Line and houses the Danville Science Center, the first satellite center of the Science Museum of Virginia. The next renovation occurred across the yard at the 1904 freight warehouse that is being adaptively reused as a community market. Around the same time, a public-private partnership formed to restore the mid-1880s bottling company for community use. The building is arranged for civic use with several meeting rooms. The most recent accomplishment at the three-acre Crossing came in refurbishing the 1856 bridge over the Dan River that carried the railroad link between Richmond and Danville until 1915. The city acquired the bridge to restore it for a walking, hiking, and bicycling trail that connects to trails and parks on the other side of the river. As more riverfront development continues in Danville away from The Crossing, more trails will be built to join the areas and create a united, large-scale redevelopment on Danville's riverfront.

TAKING ACTION



What We've Done Already

In response to what we heard from the people we serve, the department has reinvented itself in implementing the *Virginia's Heritage: the Nation's Treasure, the Commonwealth's Trust* plan. It has refocused its mission on how historic resources can be put to work to benefit communities and the people who live in them, innovatively reshaping its organization and programs for better leadership and improved service delivery.

A Sample of the Results:

Increased Leadership and Service

- The Virginia History Initiative (1995–1998)—a collaborative effort of more than 100 individuals and organizations that produced many new tools for preservation, heritage tourism, and education and sparked cooperation and partnerships now embodied in the Virginia Cultural Network.
- The Community Awareness Campaign—a grassroots campaign in which 150 volunteers help local citizens and community leaders realize the benefits of historic preservation and provide them with the tools for success.
- A targeted program of publications and articles for business, development, and local government audiences on the benefits of preservation.
- Time-Crime—a collaborative effort with the Department of Criminal Justice Services and supported by both the Council of Virginia Archaeologists and the Archeological Society of Virginia that has trained more than hundreds of law enforcement officers in how to investigate a crime site involving the violation of preservation laws.
- Renewed commitment and leadership in working with the Virginia Council on Indians to win support from the federal Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act review committee to allow reburial of Native American human remains by tribes that are recognized by the state, but not by the federal government.
- New approaches to customer service and partnerships—in fulfilling our statutory review responsibilities of federal and state projects, we have worked with project sponsors to maximize the public benefit to communities, streamlining those processes through programmatic memoranda of agreement whenever possible.
- Service delivery that has supported a wide range of statewide and community preservation efforts as exemplified in the preceding “success stories.”

Increased Access

- Three new regional offices in Winchester, Portsmouth, and Petersburg, created by sending out existing staff from the central office and partnering with host localities, together with DHR's Roanoke office, completes a system of regional service centers and brings the programs and staff closer to the communities.
- A more accessible and user-friendly headquarters in Richmond enables us to provide



Investors in certified historic rehabilitations can harness 25% of eligible expenses using the state tax credit.

the public—researchers, students, property owners, local government representatives, and staff of state and federal agencies—with much more

information, and through more media, than before. We can do so through exhibits, our dedicated research space, our growing on-line capability, special events, and meeting facilities and delivery systems shared with our landlord and partner, the Virginia Historical Society.

- Ongoing information technology initiatives are refining both text and locational databases, an agency Web site, and networking capabilities. Partnerships with the National Park Service and the Virginia Department of Transportation resulted in the entering of records on more than 137,000 archaeological and his-

toric sites, buildings, districts, structures, and objects into an electronic database inventory and geographic information system.

- Continuing an aggressive program to place artifacts from the department's extensive archaeological collections in exhibits of public and private museums all across the state.

New Tools and Training Opportunities

- The state rehabilitation tax credit program—enacted by the General Assembly in 1996, encourages private businesses and homeowners to return historic buildings and districts to useful service, stimulating economic growth, downtown redevelopment, affordable housing, and community revitalization.
- Virginia TimeTravelers—an educational program now run by the Virginia Association of Museums that combines heritage education and the new state standards of learning with tourism, generating more than 25,000 visits to Virginia's historic attractions and museums by students, families, and classes in 1999 alone.
- *Tourism Handbook*—a cultural tourism “how-to” guide that helps communities build alliances and integrate their historic resources into a broader tourism effort.
- A financial incentives guide that helps individuals and public and private organizations sort through the broad array of grants and tax incentives to find financial help



for preservation projects.

- “History Underfoot”—a two-year partnership with the Virginia Historical Society introducing nearly 40 teachers to using archaeology in the classroom and sending them for one-week stints at field schools across the state.

Increased Demand—The department’s revamped and expanded programs and services have resulted in greater demand within the following areas:

- Registration of historic properties: annual work load up 131% since 1962
- Tax credit applications: up 237% since 1996
- State grants monitored: up 650% since 1993—not including the addition of administering nonhistoric grants to nonstate agencies, which began in 2000
- Easements managed: up 257% since 1994
- Archives use: up 65% since 1997
- Highway markers: up 392% since 1993
- Requests for CLG and cost share funds: up 145% & 162% respectively
- Average of 175 public meetings, workshops, and presentations annually

- An Archaeology-in-Action partnership with the U.S. Forest Service and Prince William County Schools that produced a series of Archaeology Resource Kits for teachers and museums, as well as televised satellite field trips with videotapes and teachers’ guides on prehistoric and early colonial archaeology.
- Undertook and completed a major planning and funding-raising drive aimed at creating the first large-scale departmental exhibit to be housed in a dedicated gallery of the Virginia Historical Society.

As the department moves into the new millennium, we intend to push ahead with initiatives to take full advantage of the new headquarters facility and technology, to strengthen operations and staffing of the field offices, and to improve staff training. We envision strengthening the programs that serve all communities, both urban and rural. These programs include survey, register, planning, archaeology, tourism support and heritage trail building, highway markers, the technology initiative, education efforts including a hands-on exhibit on preservation, the federal and state rehabilitation tax credits, Certified Local Governments, the easement program, and battlefield preservation assistance.



Members of the Virginia Council on Indians examine artifacts that were removed illegally from Native American graves. The men who removed the artifacts were the first to be convicted in Virginia for the crime.

MOVING INTO THE FUTURE



Mission: *Put Virginia's History to Work*

The department commits itself to supporting the identification, stewardship, and use of Virginia's significant historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural resources, especially to support a statewide vision for a healthy economy and community vitality as the Commonwealth moves toward its 400th anniversary in 2007.

Goals:

1. Sustain and support communities, organizations, and agencies at all levels in their efforts to make historic resources a viable part of their environment well into the future.
2. Practice good stewardship, including good care and management and effective use, of the information, records, and artifacts that the department holds in trust for the citizens of the Commonwealth.
3. Get the word out about the value of historic resources in Virginia's educational, economic, and civic success and the tools available to put those resources to work.

Goal I: *Sustain and support communities, organizations, and*

agencies at all levels in their efforts to make historic resources a viable part of their environment well into the future.

The department is committed to encouraging, stimulating, and supporting the identification, evaluation, protection, preservation, and rehabilitation of the Commonwealth's significant historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural resources.

Objectives:

- Empower individuals, organizations, and agencies at all levels to manage and use the full range of historic resources to benefit themselves and their communities.
- Help communities, historic attractions, and educational institutions meet statewide and local goals and prepare for the quadricentennial commemoration of 2007.
- Encourage and enable good stewardship of historic properties owned by state and federal agencies.
- Strengthen statewide archaeological survey, research, and protection.
- Promote use of Civil War battlefields as community, educational, and tourism resources and as models for entrepreneurial preservation options.



- Enhance the public benefit of restoration, education, and operation projects as provided for in grants made by the General Assembly.
- Improve coverage of parts of the state where department services are stretched thin.
- Increase the public benefit of historic resources and agency programs and services.

Goal II: *Practice good stewardship, including good care and management and effective use of the information, records, and artifacts that the department holds in trust for the citizens of the Commonwealth.*

The department's role is both to establish and maintain a permanent record of those resources, and to make records and artifacts accessible to support historic preservation, education, and sound decision making.

Objectives:

- Enhance the accessibility of historic property records both on-site and online while maintaining a high level of care and security.
- Maximize the care and public benefits of the approximately six million objects curated in the department's archaeological collections.
- Manage and add to agency archives, library, and archaeological collections to enable agency staff and constituents to accomplish objectives in Goals I & III.

Goal III: *Get the word out about the value of historic resources in educational and economic success and the tools available to put resources to work.*

The department pledges to foster a greater appreciation of these resources among the citizens of the Commonwealth. People cannot make sound preservation decisions unless they know about the resources and fully understand their importance and how to use them.

Objectives:

- Increase communities' knowledge of their historic assets and how to use them for greater economic, educational, tourism, and civic benefits.
- Maximize accessibility of information on historic resources, preservation benefits and tools, and DHR programs and services.
- Improve outreach to students, their teachers, and their families to meet the required Standards of Learning by "Teaching With Historic Places."

The department will implement these goals and objectives through:

- Developing further the Community Awareness Campaign and regional office programs that focus resources and attention at the local level where most preservation decisions are made.
- Supporting the efforts of the Virginia Cultural Network.
- Implementing plans to create an

major interpretive exhibit, "Solving History's Mysteries: The History Discovery Lab." The exhibit will be housed at the Virginia Historical Society and will involve its primary audience—schoolchildren, teachers, and families—in a hands-on process of discovery highlighting the Commonwealth's rich historical treasures.

- Providing and continually improving service and the effectiveness of all related programs including survey, register, environmental review, tax credit certification, certified local government and state grants, historic highway markers, historic preservation easements, archaeological research, records and data management, archaeological collections management, educational, training, and publications programs.
- Developing online data management and geographic information system applications for historic properties inventories and key program services including interactive forms, research, and educational activities as appropriate and consistent with resource and data security.
- Completing improvements to state archaeological collections management for maximum security and use in meeting all relevant DHR mission and goals.
- Sponsoring, in cooperation with other appropriate partners, statewide events, activities and programs that highlight Virginia's heritage and the benefits of his-

toric preservation.

- Realizing the potential afforded by collocation with the Virginia Historical Society and participation with the Museums on the Boulevard group.
- Expanding exhibit benefits beyond the walls of DHR facilities through hands-on and textual educational materials for school and the general public including Web-based, as well as more traditional, products.
- Providing the leadership, resources, expertise, information, and tools necessary and proper to fulfill the expectations of the citizens, local communities, and agencies of the Commonwealth to meet the preceding goals by strengthening department staff expertise and resources.

Each year these goals, objectives, and implementation strategies will form the foundation of the department's annual work plan guiding both its ongoing basic programs and initiatives for the next five years. As we have done in this cycle, public participation will be an ongoing part of the upcoming planning cycle and a revised plan will be developed for 2005.



Visitors to historic sites stay longer and spend more than other travelers. Here tourists enjoy the historic sites and shops in Fredericksburg.

JOIN IN THE ACTION

All Virginians have the opportunity to realize the economic, community, and educational benefits of historic preservation. By preserving the historic



In 2007, Virginia will celebrate the 400th anniversary of the landing at Jamestown. As the eyes of the world look to Virginia, communities have the opportunity to tell their stories.

resources that make communities unique, localities strengthen their identity and sense of place and bring their heritage home to their citizens. Historic resources and heritage tourism make up a significant portion of the state's \$13 billion tourism industry, enhancing local economies and educating young Virginians. Reusing infrastructure and revitalizing downtowns conserve open space and preserve the vitality of communities, creating a magnet for investment.

Preservation happens because communities and property owners want it to happen. The department invites everyone—property owners, communities, small businesses, corporations, and all agencies of state government—to help build a sustainable future for our environment, businesses, and communities through historic preservation. We have the opportunity today to create a vital Virginia for tomorrow. That is the challenge, and our choices will make the difference.

What You Can Do

Everyone can join in the action and support historic preservation. Listed below are some suggestions and starting points for getting involved.

- Learn about the history of your community
- Visit a historic site
- Join and support local and statewide historical, archaeological, and preservation organizations

- Celebrate National Historic Preservation Week and Historic Garden Week
- Work with your community leaders to participate in the 2007 commemoration
- Start or join a heritage alliance or preservation consortium in your area
- Volunteer for a local historical society, museum, historic foundation, or historic preservation regional office
- Volunteer to teach an SOL-based history, archaeology, preservation, or other related activity in your local schools or museums
- Encourage your community to take stock of its historic resources and to use them for the good of its citizens
- Buy and restore a historic house
- Donate a preservation easement on a historic resource
- Keep or locate your business in an older downtown area
- Support downtown businesses and events
- Attend or even organize a Virginia Archaeology Month event
- Document and protect archaeological sites on your property
- Volunteer at an archaeological excavation
- Sponsor a historical highway marker
- Get involved in local planning processes



Toolbox leaders gather at a training session.

PRESERVATION DIRECTORY

State Historic Preservation Office

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
(804) 367-2323
www.dhr.state.va.us

The Department of Historic Resources is the Commonwealth's designated historic preservation agency, and its executive director is designated the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The department staff administers all official federal and state historic preservation activities in Virginia. Specific programs and services of the Department of Historic Resources include the following: Survey and Inventory, Planning, National Register of Historic Places and Virginia Landmarks Register, State and Federal Tax Credits, Certified Local Governments, State and Federal Government Project Review, State Grants to Historic Attractions, Threatened Sites Archaeological Research, Historic Preservation Easements, Historic Highway Markers, and a wide range of Technical Assistance on the above and other preservation topics. More detail on the tools and services provided by these programs can be seen in the "Tools of The Trade" section of this plan.

In addition to these programs, the department maintains an open-to-the-public research center with both paper and electronic archives for its inventory of more than 137,000 historic properties (including more than 32,000 archaeological sites), and library for students, researchers, scholars, consultants, or anyone interested in the archaeological and architectural history of Virginia. The department curates more than six million objects in the Commonwealth's archaeological collections and makes these collections available to

researchers and to the public through loans to museums across the state. Educational programs include Virginia Archaeology Month, Teaching with Historic Places, an Archaeology Resource Kit, tours of the department's curation and conservation center, and other changing programs for adults, children, and educators. The department also produces several reference publications including the *Financial Incentives Guide* for historic preservation; the *Tourism Handbook: Putting Virginia's History to Work*, which provides a step-by-step guidance in heritage tourism development; *Virginia's Historical Registers: A Guide to Property Owners* with a full explanation of the register process; and *Researching Your Historic Virginia Property*. Finally, the department is a member of the Virginia Cultural Network, a group of 19 cultural organizations that is collaborating on statewide programs and initiatives for 2007—the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown.



Most of the direct services of the department are delivered to communities through its four regional offices. These regional centers provide the first point of contact for agency programs, and can also provide information about regional and local preservation organizations.

Capital Region Office
19 B Bollingbrook Street
Petersburg, VA 23803
(804) 863-6120

Portsmouth Regional Office
612 Court Street, 3rd Floor
Portsmouth, VA 23704
(757) 396-6707

Roanoke Regional Office
1030 Penmar Avenue, S.E.
Roanoke, VA 24013
(540) 857-7588

Winchester Regional Office
107 N. Kent Street
Winchester, VA 22601
(540) 722-3427

Statewide Preservation Organizations

Archeological Society of Virginia
P.O. Box 70395
Richmond, VA 23255-0395
(804) 273-9291
www.archsocva.org

The Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) is a statewide membership organization with more than 800 members in 15 chapters from Eastern Shore to Abingdon. The purposes of the ASV are to promote the study of archeology and anthropology, especially but not limited to, the prehistoric and historic periods in Virginia, to work for the proper conservation and exploration of archeological sites and materials, to encourage the scientific study of archeological sites and materials and to discourage careless, misdirected, or commercial collecting of artifacts, to promote the spread of archeological knowledge through the media of publications, meetings, lectures, exhibits, etc., to collaborate with other organizations and agencies that serve the same purposes as those of this society, and to serve as a bond between individual members and as a link with similar organizations in other states.

Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities
204 West Franklin Street
Richmond, VA 23220
(804) 648-1889
www.apva.org/apva/index.html

Citizens can join local chapters of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA), the oldest statewide preservation organization in the nation, which often plays an advocacy role in local preservation issues. The APVA maintains 34 historic properties and relies on a national membership to continue its preservation and research activities. One of the APVA's tools is its revolving fund, a self-supporting program initiated with a state appropriation. The program's board oversees the purchase and resale of threatened historic properties and the donation of preservation easements on them with all the revenue returning to the purchasing fund. Virginians can encourage the purchase of an endangered property by the fund or donate a property to it.

Preservation Alliance of Virginia
108 East Grace Street, Suite 1
Richmond, VA 23219
www.vapreservation.org
Email: pav@vapreservation.com

The Preservation Alliance of Virginia, the state's largest preservation network, supports preservation interests at every level—local, state, and national. The alliance provides services and technical advice for preservation projects and programs; communication among individuals, businesses, and organizations interested in preservation; and educational opportunities for preservationists and the public.

Virginia Association of Museums
2800 Grove Avenue Richmond, VA 23221
(804) 649-8261
www.vamuseums.org

The Virginia Association of Museums (VAM) serves as a great resource for museums and historic sites. VAM staff brings more than 600 members together for education

and training, development conferences and workshops, and to provide support for museums and museum staff. VAM also runs the TimeTravelers travel and learning program for students and families. For more information, visit the TimeTravelers Web site at www.timetravelers.org.

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
203 Governor Street, Suite 213
Richmond, VA 23219-2094
(804) 786-1712
www.dcr.state.va.us

In addition to managing all state parks, many of which include historic properties, the Department of Conservation and Recreation provides primary support for the Virginia Land Conservation Foundation which provides funding for land and easement acquisition grants to protect historic properties as well as lands significant for other environmental reasons.

Virginia Department of Transportation
1401 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-0765
www.vdot.state.va.us

Highway projects conducted under the auspices of the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) include survey and review of the effects of these projects on historic resources—often resulting in highway redesign or other mitigation measures. In addition, VDOT sponsors preservation projects relating to transportation through the federally funded Transportation Enhancement Grant Program (TEA-21). Individuals, organizations, and state and local governments are eligible to apply under 10 project categories—six of which are directly related to preservation.

Virginia Main Street Program

Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development
501 North Second Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 371-7030

www.dhcd.state.va.us

Email: mainstreet@dhcd.state.va.us

The Virginia Main Street Program helps historic towns and urban neighborhoods design and implement comprehensive strategies to revitalize commercial areas. The program provides intensive assistance to participating communities.

Virginia Tourism Corporation

901 East Byrd Street
Richmond, VA 23219-4048
(804) 786-2051

www.vatc.org

The Virginia Tourism Corporation (VTC) offers Cooperative Marketing Grants, in which museums and historic sites may partner with regional tourism agencies to apply for financial assistance in promotion and marketing, as well as smaller matching grants. Historic sites and museums may also post their events on VTC's consumer Web site calendar.

National Preservation Programs

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Suite 800
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 606-8503

www.achp.gov

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is an independent federal agency that provides a forum for influencing federal activities, programs, and policies as they affect historic resources. The council advocates

full consideration of historic values in federal decision-making; reviews federal programs and policies to promote effectiveness, coordination, and consistency with national preservation policies; and recommends administrative and legislative improvements for protecting our nation's heritage with due recognition of other national needs and priorities.

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions

P.O. Box 1605
Athens, GA 30603
(706) 542-4731

The National Alliance of Preservation Commissions is an excellent resource for local preservation commissions and architectural review boards.

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

444 N. Capitol Street, N.W.
Suite 342, Hall of the States
Washington, D.C. 20001-1512
(202) 624-5465

www.sso.org/ncshpo

Email: nmncshpo@sso.org

The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) is the professional association of the state government officials who carry out the national historic preservation program as delegates of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470). NCSHPO acts as a communications vehicle among the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) and their staffs and represents the SHPOs to federal agencies and national preservation organizations.

National Park Service

Heritage Preservation Services
1849 C Street, N.W.
Suite NC 330
Washington, D.C. 20240

(202) 343-9583

www2.cr.nps.gov

The Heritage Preservation Services Division of the National Park Service helps citizens and communities identify, evaluate, protect, and preserve historic properties. The division provides a broad range of products and services, financial assistance and incentives, educational guidance, and technical information.

National Trust for Historic Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(800) 944-6847

www.nationaltrust.org

The National Trust for Historic Preservation provides leadership, education, and advocacy to save America's diverse historic places and revitalize communities. The National Trust sponsors National Historic Preservation Week, helps in heritage tourism development, offers several useful publications about preservation-related issues, and offers a variety of preservation and restoration programs.

National Trust Southern Field Office

1785 Massachusetts Ave.,
N.W. Washington, DC 20036
(202) 588-6107

Email: rob_nieweg@nthp.org

Preservation Action

1350 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Suite 401
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 659-0915

www.preservationaction.org

Preservation Action advocates federal legislation to further the impact of historic preservation at the local, state, and national levels. It is dedicated to elevating historic preservation as a national priority through

our legislative actions; monitoring federal agency actions that affect the preservation of the nation's historic and cultural resources; participating directly in policy development; creating an environment for others to succeed with their preservation initiatives.

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